

ALASKA SENTINEL.

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The three Mitchell brothers and eight of the men employed in the Thibet Creek mine, were passengers down the river on the Hazelton, a month or six weeks ahead of their usual annual time. The machinery in their mine went to pieces, which made it necessary for Mitchell Bros. to stop work, while in the Thibet Creek mine a large slide occurred, which covered everything up, rendering the full force of men unnecessary. However, about twenty men are at work removing the debris caused by the slide. These mishaps are indeed unfortunate, as there is such a short season to work, at best.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Gilbert Beattie were passengers north on the City of Seattle on their return to Sitka, after a visit at their old Oregon home, and visited their numerous Wrangell friends while the boat lay at the wharf. Mr. Beattie has charge of the Indian schools at Sitka that are under the Presbyterian Mission. The schools are conducted on the same plan as Chemawa, Carlisle and other Indian schools of the country, and last year had an attendance of 135. Mr. and Mrs. Beattie are both in good health and spirits, and their old friends were glad to see them.

While very little has been said about it, a salmon saltery is being operated in Wrangell, and thousands of "cohoes" are being prepared for shipment to the world's markets. For some time past the fishermen at the mouth of the river have been bringing their salmon into town and selling them to O. M. and F. L. Coulter, who have a force of men at work in the long shed on Reid's wharf salting the fish in large tanks. The fish are kept in the brine for ten days, and are then taken out and packed in tierces for shipment.

Capt. I. M. Hofstad was in from Scow Bay for a couple of days this week. In conversation with him a reporter was told that the copper properties recently located by himself and others on Chigakoff Island promises to be one of the best mines in Alaska. The attention of capital has already been attracted, and there have been representatives looking over the ground with the prospect of a purchase. Capt. Hofstad is building a new residence at Scow Bay for his family, and he reports the folks all well.

Mr. C. C. Baker, proprietor of the Baker Drug Co.'s store at this place, left here on the Humboldt for Ketchikan, and it appears to be no secret that he was matrimonially inclined, though he didn't tell the reporter to say so. While the SENTINEL doesn't know much about the case, it can not refrain from hoping that his trip below will be one productive of much happiness for our young friend, and that on his return Wrangell will have an additional valued resident.

The Misses Marcella and Blanche Volin, sisters, of Volin, South Dakota, reached here on the Cottage City, last Friday, and Tuesday morning opened the Wrangell public school as its teachers. Both are stirring, energetic appearing young ladies, and though we know nothing of their qualifications, the SENTINEL opines and hopes they will give us a good school the coming year. May the stay of the Misses Volin in Wrangell be pleasant to them and profitable to the district.

John Fintzen, the well-known miner and prospector, came up from Ketchikan on the Cottage City, shook hands and transacted some business in town for a day, proceeding to Juneau on the Seattle. John is now permanently located at Sulzer, near which place he has located some valuable copper properties. He has perfected his invention so that it will detect copper as well as gold.

The season for killing ducks opened Sunday last, and the usual bombardment took place on "the flats." About twenty local hunters were on the ground at daybreak, some having gone over the day previous in order to be "in on the ground floor." We have not seen any of the game as yet, and naturally suppose there was not much a-doin'.

A party consisting of Harry Gartley, Thos. Williams, H. Dunningberg, Ken. Talmage, Ernest Campbell and George Snyder fished at Konk's Lake, Sunday last, and filled their baskets with fine big trout.

The Cottage City came up Saturday, and the City of Seattle, Sunday. They, being the only two steamers carrying mail to Wrangell, are always welcome.

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SAD, BUT TRUE

A little girl was recently asked to write an essay of 250 words on the subject of GASOLINE ENGINES. She wrote a few lines about her father having bought one of the so-called cheap two-cycle engines, and then continued: "I guess this is about fifty words. The other 200 words are what my father said when his engine broke down, but they are not fit for publication." If that man had equipped his launch with a four-cycle

JAGER

he would not have been compelled to "pull" home, and the little girl would have been spared the pain of making such a report in regard to her fond parent.

GEORGE C. L. SNYDER
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THE BAKER DRUG CO.
Wrangell, Alaska

Judge Slane was busy all day last Saturday, disposing of five criminal cases that came from Petersburg. Giving whiskey to natives, assault and battery and disturbing the peace were the charges entered. They ought to sell Jamaica ginger at Petersburg, as that would knock the imbibers so stiff that they would be harmless, either to fight or disturb the peace.

A long felt want is being filled now, Mr. Whitfield, Jr., of Ketchikan, having come on the Cottage City to take up the work of finishing the townsite survey, uncompleted last year by his father. This work could have been more comfortably done during the fine weather just passed, but 'better late than never'.

Peter C. Jensen is soon to leave for a visit to the land of his birth, Germany, which he has not seen for a number of years. We wish him a safe voyage, an enjoyable visit, and a speedy return to the little Alaskan town where he is hailed as a good citizen.

Nels Lindskoe came up from Hadley on the Seattle, and will remain at Wrangell for the present, at least.

Frederick Brouson, Jr., came home Saturday from Point Ellis, where he has been for several weeks.

An old Indian up at Knik recently committed suicide by shooting himself in his wickup.

Monday, September 2, was Labor Day—a legal holiday—and the local cable office was open only three hours.

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Local and General

The Wrangell Drug Co.

Katalla now has two newspapers.

Sigurd Ellingson is now sawyer and Fred Campen, engineer, at the Wrangell shingle mill.

Mr. Friedenberg and family have taken up their residence in the house just west of Cook's laundry.

Geo. McKay and John Coon hunted a day or two this week, on Mitkof Island, but only brought down one deer.

Tommy Case reached home from Kasan on the Cottage City, to start to school. The others of the family will follow soon.

Mr. Larson, who was head sawyer at the shingle mill, left on the Humboldt for some point on the Sound to take up a similar position.

Messrs. E. R. and C. E. Bissell, of Seattle and Auburn, Wash., came up on the Cottage City, in the interest of the Zarembo mineral water.

The run of fish at Klawack has been very light for most of the season, but advice received by the Pacific is that at the present time the cannery is getting more salmon than it can handle, and in order to complete the pack, will continue to run till about November first.

The Hazelton arrived down the Stikine Tuesday morning on her last trip for the present, and has returned to the Skeena river. There is some freight left in the warehouse at this place, the steamer being unable to handle all of it.

Is Jack Quincy in this section? If so, will he show himself, as he is wanted, as posted placards say, "to save a man from prison." J. S. Wheeler at Nome, or Minna Crasmer, 1739 Melrose Place, Seattle, would like to hear from him.

By the last international boundary survey Alaska gains a strip of territory averaging about one hundred feet in width and several hundred miles long. Several good mining streams are thereby transferred from Canada to Alaska.

The little skiff just completed by C. F. Stedman, the boat builder, is a "peach." The boat is built of red and yellow cedar, finished in their natural colors, the contrast being very pretty.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams and two children came up on the Cottage City, and are stopping in town. Mr. Williams looking after the Baker drug store in the absence of Mr. Baker.

Abe Wodneg's familiar face and figure was seen about town after the arrival of the Pacific, Tuesday. He has been away for over a year, but is the same jolly Abe.

T. C. McHugh came in from Point Ellis, Saturday, on business, returning Monday morning. He says the cannery is doing very well, now, the fish making a good run.

A pair of Kodiak Island bear cubs have recently been captured alive and shipped to E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, to be placed in a private park.

P. Haught and Sherman Bartlett got in Sunday night from a hunting trip around Zarembo. They killed only one deer, and hunted hard for that.

It seems that the deer are getting too "foxy," or else the long cold spell last winter killed them. Very few hunters report success, so far this season.

SENTINEL has a communication from Rev. H. P. Corser, which will be published next week.

F. H. Gray was a passenger for Juneau on the City of Seattle.

In a few minutes over one hour the people of Valdez recently subscribed \$105,800 for the establishment of an electric railway from that town to the interior. It would be real nice if all towns, like Valdez, could see the advantage of concerted effort in launching an enterprise. And among the enterprises may be mentioned water works.

Douglas has an organization, recently affected, known as the Southeastern Alaska Humane Society. The purpose of the bureau is to furnish reliable information concerning Southeastern Alaska to people who inquire. It is an excellent idea, and one which should be emulated in various other towns in Alaska.

Don't think for a moment that because work stopped on the floating dock the project has been abandoned. Like most other matters, here, the tide is governing the work, and at present there is too much water. Everything is in readiness, and when the tide "rip" sufficiently you'll see things moving.

J. H. Wheeler returned on the City of Seattle from an extended trip in Washington and Oregon. He says that all the places visited show signs of prosperity, and the gradually increasing amount of building going on all along the line is the best evidence. He looks and feels well after his trip.

Wm. Cook, the laundryman, is a very enthusiastic gardener, and believes in "trying things" in Alaska. His experiment this season was with an English variety of tree bean, and from the appearance of the "trees," the bean can be successfully grown here.

An idea of the productiveness of the soil of Alaska may be formed from the fact that less than a half acre of land at Wrangell alone supports one man, who buys all his necessities with money derived from the sale of garden truck.

A resident of Fairbanks has this year brought watermelons to maturity in that city. A Tanana farmer has also perfected a vineless potato, which grow in clusters about the seed. How will this sound to the people who are ignorant of the agricultural possibilities of this, the "frozen north?"

It is being "dreamed" that diamonds have been found near one of the extinct volcanoes of Western Alaska, and some Canadians are prosecuting a search for a pocket of the gems.

Two bluejackets, assigned to duty on the new government wireless telegraph system, passed up on the Cottage City on their way to the Sitka station.

Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WRANGEL.....ALASKA.

Cannot the S. P. C. C. do something to prevent leading actresses from marrying unprotected youths?

"Pie," says a Baltimore doctor, "is one of the worst enemies man has." Possibly—but what a great friend it is to the boys!

When Abe Hummel and Abe Ruef are both behind the bars, there will be a great deal of knowledge of the law going to waste.

Mark Twain calls charity a magnificent religion. It isn't likely that anybody will be able to find any serious flaw in Mark's definition.

The young Spanish prince may start out with a number of handicaps, but he overcomes some of them by having a mother who is endowed with common sense.

An astrologer has announced that the young Spanish prince will become King of Spain at the age of 19. It must be a relief to Alfonso XIII. to know just where he gets off.

From the capital of Finland comes the news that nineteen women "took a prominent part in the diet." But has not woman always and everywhere taken a prominent part in the diet?

It is difficult to believe that General Kuroki can't speak a word of English in view of the fact that his wife is a Vassar graduate. But perhaps the old warrior doesn't do much of the talking at home.

According to the official directory there are two "Nameless" postoffices in the United States. One is in Virginia and the other in Tennessee. Colonel Nemo and Major Anonymous probably are the respective postmasters.

A medical expert declares that "unquestionably the inability to digest food prompts many suicides." From the reports we have read, we inferred that inability to get food to digest also does considerable prompting of that kind.

One of our cities is cleaner than it used to be. On the waste barrels which stand on the streets is painted, instead of the bald injunction, "Throw rubbish here," a winning request, "Please help us to keep the city clean." Citizens have been seen to read that sign and walk half a block to pick up a banana skin.

A man who worked twenty-nine years for Russell Sage without a vacation has just taken one for the purpose of visiting Coney Island. It is to be hoped that he was properly warned by the "Beware of Pickpockets" signs and that he refrained from wasting money foolishly by trying to throw rings over the handles of canes.

It is impossible to ride out in the country anywhere, over the railroads or traction lines, without being offended and disgusted with advertisements of hideous design and glaring color. They stretch all along the wayside for miles; they distort every view and blot every building; they produce a mental nightmare and visionary "Jim-Jams," completely destroying for many people half the pleasures of travel. It is idle to contend that this is no injury to the public. It is, on the contrary, an injury of the worst sort, in that, under existing conditions, the public is helpless to prevent it.

There is no better preparation for good citizenship than regular employment in honest labor, even if one does not acquire the habit of walking with head always erect and learn the art of the scientific destruction of human life. Until human nature develops a uniformity of good intentions such as mankind has never yet possessed it will always be necessary for the well disposed to maintain an organized force strong enough to prevent violence by the ill disposed, and if they fail to do so the penalty will be terrible. But the nation which is content with its own boundaries and has no intent to prey on its neighbors may safely confine its military expenditure to a minimum, for it will not be molested.

It would be hard to find, even in the noblest fiction, a story more tragic or more touching than that of the death of Monsieur Berthelot, the great French chemist. Some months ago Madame Berthelot became ill, and it was discovered that she had a form of heart-disease from which recovery was impossible. Monsieur Berthelot gave up all his studies and all his other interests and took his place by his wife's bedside. From that time on he scarcely left it. Not only did he sit there by day, but such sleep as he got he secured in the same chair. When the end came he had been seventy-two hours without sleep. Madame Berthelot, rousing herself as death touched her, recognized her husband holding her hand. "My dear, how good you are!" she murmured. Although the accounts of the closing scene differ, they all agree that when he knew that his wife was dead, he expired almost instantly. In their deaths they were separated by a few moments only.

There is always danger lest an enthusiastic advocate of a theory go too far. In more than one "uplift" move-

ment the support of possible helpers is alienated by reason of the overzealousness of those behind it. As a rule reforms must work themselves out slowly. If a little is gained here and a little more there the advance is notable. The experience of the past indicates that a slow and steady growth is the best one. The life of the ordinary prisoner is not one to be sought. The cells may be insanitary, the associations may be wretched, the moral and physical effects upon the criminals may be disastrous. But the prison is a necessity in many cases, the interest of the prisoner being far less important than that of the community at large.

Because jail conditions are bad it is not necessary to plead for the abolition of the jail. There is an alternative in the improvement of the conditions. Any one who has made a study of penology knows that there has been tremendous progress within the experience of older people still living. The horrible surroundings of a former generation are seldom found. Far more care is taken in the grouping of prisoners. The humanitarian ideas have had great influence. If there are yet pronounced evils in the system they should have close attention with a view to their removal. But the world is not ready for the abolition of the prison itself. There are hundreds of men in the United States who are spending a lifetime behind the bars. In most cases they have been judged dangerous to the community. They have committed murder or some other appalling crime. They richly deserved their fate. It is easy enough to picture the horror of a lifetime in prison. But there is another side to the matter which must not be lost sight of in any outburst of humanitarian zeal. There is a general interest in the plans which are being worked out by some of the present day judges. If a man or woman can be saved to the community after the commission of a crime by kindly words and friendly attention it is well worth trying. If the experiment fails in more instances than it succeeds it is still worth the attempt. The plans for saving the youthful delinquents and those who are older have much in their favor. But it is not necessary to attack the prison system generally in order to get a hearing for the probation theory. The experience of many years has shown the former necessary. The latter has yet to prove its practical usefulness by a sufficient number of instances.

THE FIRST OFFER.

Accidental Discovery of the Aromatic Beverage.

Near the middle of the fifteenth century a poor Arab was traveling through Abyssinia, and, finding himself weary and weak from fatigue, he stopped near a grove. Then, being in want of fuel to cook his rice, he cut down a tree, which happened to be covered with dead berries. His meal being cooked and eaten, the traveler discovered that the half-burned berries were very fragrant. He collected a number of them, and on crushing them with a stone he found that their aroma increased to a great extent. While wondering at this he accidentally let fall the substance into the can which contained his scanty supply of water. Lo, what a miracle! The nearly putrid water was almost instantly purified. He raised it to his lips. It was fresh, agreeable, and in a moment the traveler had so far recovered his strength and energy as to be able to resume his journey. The lucky Arab gathered as many berries as he could, and, having arrived at Aden, in Arabia, he informed the mufti of his discovery. That worthy divine was an inveterate opium smoker and had suffered for years from the influence of that poisonous drug. He tried an infusion of the roasted berries and was so delighted at the recovery of his own vigor that in gratitude to the tree he called it cabuah, which in Arabia signifies "force."

NOT IN THE DICTIONARY.

How an Italian Count Learned Meaning of "Skidoo."

In one of the big hotels the other day an Italian count was calling on a very well-known young woman whose girls friends are not as appreciative of his attentions as she is. The young woman was not at home, but was expected momentarily and one of her friends who was awaiting her in her apartment received the count's card, says the New York Times. In disgruntled mood she wrote "Skidoo" in large letters across its face.

The count on its return to his estate examined the word with a much puzzled expression, pondered it deeply and finally demanded a dictionary.

Now, the page boy who brought the dictionary was himself an Irish greenhorn, who, when appealed to for aid at the non-appearance of the printed word, could help in no wise with an explanation. He stopped a more experienced fellow-page and requested a deciphering. The experienced one eyed the other two for a moment pityingly, then with an expressive wave of his hand toward the card, delivered himself thus:

"Aw, shure, that means 'beat it, 23.' And the count 'twenty-three.'"

A Troublesome Father.

Nurse—Bridget, come here and see a French baby born in Dublin. Bridget—Poor little darlin'! It's a great perplexity you'll be to yourself, I'm thinkin', when you begin shpeakin'!

—Punch.

A woman may be the one to start a love affair, but nine times out of ten it is the man who ends it.



PLAY TIME OF THE TORNADO IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

The territory included in the States of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, the center of maximum frequency being near the point of union of these four States, or about a hundred miles east of the geographical center of the United States is the tornado area. According to the reports of the United States weather bureau, tornadoes occur more frequently in May, April, June and July, in the order named, the most violent ones thus far recorded having happened in April and the greatest number in May. Already tornadoes have occurred this season in this territory, accompanied by much damage to property and loss of life.

A tornado is the concentration of storm energy. It is the most destructive and the most sudden in appearance of all forms of atmospheric disturbance, and is least easily recognized in its early stages, even by the expert. A tornado and an electric storm arise from the same general conditions, and in the beginning cannot be distinguished one from the other. They often are identical up to a certain point and are deflected into the one or the other by local conditions with which the general cyclonic storm comes in contact in its passage from one point to another.

Edward H. Bowle, chief of the St. Louis weather bureau, has made a special study of the subject of tornadoes and is in a position to speak with authority regarding them.

"I think," said he, "it would be well to bring out one point in the beginning of this subject, and that is the difference between tornadoes and cyclones. The sort of windstorm that is popularly called a cyclone is not a cyclone at all, but is a tornado. The tornado is the storm that makes its appearance in the form of a funnel-shaped cloud, while the cyclone is a general storm, or an area of low barometric pressure. The word cyclone means a revolving wind. It is true, and a cyclone is a revolving wind, only the revolution covers a much greater area than that of the so-called 'twisters,' or tornadoes. A cyclone may be a thousand miles in diameter, while a tornado may not be more than a hundred feet.

THE CYCLONE.

The cyclone is the parent of the tornado. It is the general condition that produces the tornado. There is always a cyclone somewhere in the United States. Without it this country would dry up, for the cyclones bring us our rains. If you examine a weather map you will see certain sections marked 'low.' These are the areas of low pressure, the storm centers or cyclones, and if you will look further you will find that all the little arrows which show the direction of the wind in the different localities around this 'low' region point in a direction generally slanting toward the center of the area marked 'low,' circling from right to left, or opposite to the hands of a clock. That means that the equilibrium of the atmosphere is disturbed, but not violently, and that the motion is in a generally rotary direction, but horizontal rather than vertical. These storm centers move across the country from day to day, in a generally northeasterly direction, and the atmospheric conditions which they encounter en route are the immediate causes of violent storms of one kind or another. Sometimes it is a severe thunderstorm and sometimes it is a tornado. These storm centers, or cyclones, extend over large areas, varying from 300 or 400 miles to a thousand or more miles in diameter.

WHERE TORNADOES ORIGINATE.

"Tornadoes always originate in the southeast quadrant of these areas of low pressure, usually due southeast of the center at a distance of from 200 to 225 miles, and they, like the parent cyclone, travel in a generally northeasterly direction.

"The tornado travels ten or a hundred miles, and is dissipated in a few hours, while a cyclone may travel for days and cover thousands of miles of territory in its progress. The Galveston hurricane is an instance of this. That storm was first observed southeast of the island of Porto Rico on September 1. It moved westward with the general drift of the air, was deflected from its normal course up the Atlantic coast by a bank of cold air over the eastern States, and on September 10 was in northern Texas. It then recurved toward the northeast, passed over the great lakes and the St. Lawrence valley as a storm of marked

intensity and was dissipated somewhere off the coast of Canada. A hurricane is an intensified cyclone.

"A tornado is caused by a very unstable local condition of the atmosphere. The warm, moist air rises and comes in contact with the descending cold stream of air above. Breaking through this cold stratum, it rushes into the opening, and the heavy, cold air rushes down to fill the space formerly occupied by the heated air, producing a whirling motion similar to that in a stationary washbowl of water when the stopper is removed and the water allowed to run out, only the air whirls upward to the center at the top of the cloud instead of downward, as in the case of the water. The gyratory motion begins in the upper strata and gradually descends, forming the funnel-shaped cloud that we know. The velocity of the air as it whirls upward to the center is from 200 to 800 miles an hour; that is, we estimate that it is as great as that by the effects it produces. We know what effects are produced by wind of any measurable velocity, and, using that as a basis, we estimate a tornado's velocity by the character of damage resulting from it."

HIGH JUMPS AT VASSAR.

Girl Athlete Makes New Record in Vaulting and Putting the Shot.

Mildred Vilas, '07, of Cleveland, O., and Inez Milholland, '06, two of the most popular students, established new athletic records at Vassar Saturday, says the New York World. Miss Vilas made a fence vault of 4 feet 10 1/2 inches. The previous record, 4 feet 10 1/4 inches, made by D. E. Merrill, '02, in 1901.

Miss Milholland, a beautiful English girl, who is taking a course at Vassar in preparation for woman's suffrage work in England, and who is regarded as one of the strongest women ever at the college, put the eight-pound shot 81 feet 8 1/4 inches, breaking the record of 29 feet 11 1/4 inches, made by E. H. White in 1902.

The surprise of the day was the poor showing of the two present students who hold championships, Alice H. Belding, '07, holder of two records, 7 feet 6 inches in standing broad jump and 165 feet 3 inches in baseball throwing, and Martha Gardner, '07, holder of 100-yard hurdle record, 16 1/3 seconds, and running broad jump, 14 feet 6 1/4 inches. Neither champion was able to equal her record, while in the hurdle race and baseball throwing they were surpassed by sophomores and freshmen.

The sophomores won the honors of the day, exceeding their own best expectations with 43 points. When it was announced that 1907 had won 23 points a mighty shout of "skidoo" went up from the side lines where the sophomores were cheering their successful athletes; 1910, won 20 points and 1908 got 13.

GOOD MEDICINES.

Vastly Important Drugs Should Be Trustworthy.

"No; because any man, however ignorant, with any motive, however noble, may manufacture and sell any of the 50,000 compounds known to organic chemistry, and may allege for them what curative powers he will, and because, too, of this unlimited opportunity for fraud among the older drugs, it becomes a matter of no surprise to learn that at the present time among the great number of firms manufacturing remedial agencies there is the greatest conceivable diversity in science, sincerity and wisdom.

"These drugs come from the uttermost parts of the earth—from the dark forests of Brazil, from the frozen Sibe-

rian steppes, from the banks of the 'gray-green, greasy Limpopo river, all set about with fever trees,' or from 'silken Samarkand'—but almost everywhere they are gathered by barbarous peoples, the lowest of earth's denizens. It is small wonder, then, that with any one plant there should be a variation among its individual specimens in the proportion of the active medicinal agent it contains. But when we add to this the fact that, in general terms, the per cent of the active ingredient depends on the amount of sunshine it enjoys, on the time of the year it is gathered, even on the time of the day, on the amount of moisture, the elevation, the character of the soil, and a dozen other factors, it becomes almost a necessity of thought that the amount of 'medicine' in that plant must vary from a maximum to nothing at all.

"A man's wife goes bravely down to the gates of death to pass through, or, it mayhap, to come slowly back, bearing radiantly with her the flaming torch of another life. Ergot is required. New, ergot is a fungus growing upon rye, where it destroys and displaces the ovary of the plant. It comes from Russia, Austria, Sweden, Spain and where not; its chemical analysis does not seem to yield reliable information, for its active constituents are not definitely understood. Finally, the physiological activity of the drug may be good, or little, or zero, just as it may chance, while after the lapse of a year it becomes unfit for use. Yet it is to this substance, so utterly variable, that the physicians must trust the life of the woman and the child."

Robert Kennedy Duncan in Harper's.

When Debtors Were Imprisoned.

In nearly every country, until comparatively recent times, debtors have been subject to imprisonment. After the panic of 1825, one hundred and one thousand writs for debt were issued in England. In 1830, seven thousand persons were sent to London prisons for debt, and on January 1, 1840, seventeen hundred persons were held for debt in England and Wales, one thousand in Ireland, and less than one hundred in Scotland. From time to time modifications in the laws governing the imprisonment of debtors have been made, so that fewer debtors are imprisoned for this crime each year.

In 1820 there were three thousand debtors in prison in Massachusetts, ten thousand in New York, seven thousand in Pennsylvania, three thousand in Maryland, and a like proportion in other States. Many of these persons were jailed for debts of one dollar. The law providing for the imprisonment of men who could not pay their debts was shown to be impracticable by statistics taken from Philadelphia, where in 1828 there were one thousand and eighty-five debtors imprisoned for debts amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars. The expense of keeping these persons in confinement was three hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars, which was paid by the city, and the amount recovered by this method was two hundred and ninety-five dollars.

Imprisonment for debt was abolished by Congress in the United States in 1833, though this measure was not fully enforced until 1839.

Rule Working Both Ways.

An English judge expresses the opinion that husbands should have the legal right to inspect and revise their wives' visiting lists. The women probably would be glad to acquiesce, provided they were granted the same privilege in respect to their husbands' visiting lists.—Washington Herald.

"It isn't right," a man said to-day, pathetically and indignantly. A great many things go on that are not right, and indignation will not stop them.

A POPULAR EVOLUTION.



Book News and Reviews.

It is difficult to realize that the "Sir Gilbert Parker" whose name figures prominently in the English news as an active member of Parliament—as recently in regard to an inquiry concerning the naval mutiny at Portsmouth—is the same "Gilbert Parker" who is the author of "The Weavers" and who wrote "The Right of Way."

Robert P. Porter has condensed the facts and figures showing the results of municipal ownership abroad, more especially in Great Britain, and will present them in a book called "The Dangers of Municipal Ownership." Basing his conclusions upon long study and wide observation of actual conditions, Mr. Porter believes that municipal ownership is always a mistake and a burden.

An English publishing house offered recently two large prizes—one for the best story for children of both sexes, the other for the best story for girls. The two contests were conducted separately, but when the prizes were awarded both successful stories were written by the same person—Miss Christina Gowans Whyte, the author of "The Story Book Girls."

One of the new additions to the "World's Classics" series is Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic," with an introduction by Clement Shorter. It is interesting to recall in connection with this fact that Motley worked two years to find a publisher for his book. John Munsey thought well of it, but decided that it would not pay, and it was finally published at the expense of Motley's father and uncle by Chapman in England and the Harpers in America. Fifteen thousand copies were sold in the first year.

"It shall be honest," this begins the autobiography of Gen. Lew Wallace, the writing of which was the chief pleasure of the last years of the author's life. The book is made up of descriptions of his early life, his experiences in the civil war, of his diplomatic services in Turkey, of the reasons why he turned to his real life work, literature, and of the writing of his famous books. A man who has won distinction in so many widely divergent fields has naturally a rich fund of interesting reminiscence and incident to which the intimate self-revelation of the author already so widely known through his books will give peculiar and vital interest.

In a volume on "Old Time Wall Papers," Miss Kate Sanborn, referring to the fact that the paperhanger was regarded as almost a needless luxury in early American days, and that "the family often joined in the task of making the paste, cutting the paper and placing it on the walls," states that it was not even beneath the dignity of George Washington to engage in this homely work of interior decoration. She writes: "The story goes that the good Martha lamented in the presence of Lafayette that she would be unable to get the new paper hung in the banquet room in time for the morrow's ball in honor of the young marquis; there were no men to be found for such work. Lafayette at once pointed out to Mistress Washington that she had three able-bodied men at her service—General Washington, Lafayette himself, and his aid-de-camp. Whereupon the company fell immediately to work and the paper was hung in time for the ball."

Across the Counter.

It is the paraphernalia of life which changes; human nature remains much the same. Old stores of earlier days, with their assorted goods and local gossip, have yielded their place in the busy towns, or have been pushed far into the rural districts. There were no commercial travelers in the old times, nor "bargain sales"; but the woman shopper, with her inconsequent ways, was just the same as she is to-day, and the smart salesman existed, too. In proof of this F. A. Currier gives two stories of old shops of Fitchburg, Mass., in an article on the bygone shopping district of that town.

A lady entered one of the stores where hats and caps were kept, and turned over the whole of the stock. Nothing seemed to suit her taste.

"Have you none of a subdued mouse color?" she asked, at last.

For a moment the salesman was staggered, but he recovered his breath.

"No, madam," he replied, "but we have some in enraged rat color."

Another woman, in search of a certain kind of basket, made the salesman reach down every article of that nature on the shelves save two. Then she said, as she turned away:

"I only came to look for one of my friends."

"Madam," responded the weary salesman, "if you have the slightest idea that your friend is in either of the other two baskets, I shall be pleased to take them down."

Making Her Stay.

"We've got a dandy cook at our house, young, white, pretty and capable."

"Good! You want to try to keep her."

"Yes; I'm going home to start a quarrel with her now and demand of my wife that she fire her."

"Why in the world are you going to do that?"

"So my wife will keep her."—Houston Post.

It's hard for the diffident lover to say soft nothings.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN.



1125—Death of Emperor Henry V. at Utrecht.

1611—Sir Nicholas Bacon created the first English baronet by James I.

1633—Samuel de Champlain entered upon his second tenure of office as governor of Canada.

1657—Alliance of Vienna.

1659—Richard Cromwell formally abdicated, after nominal rule of seven months.

1679—Habeas corpus act passed in England.

1703—St. Petersburg, capital of Russia, founded by Peter the Great.

1706—British under Marlborough victorious at battle of Blenheim.

1793—Fort St. Joseph taken by the Indians.

1781—American force laid siege to Augusta, Ga.

1795—Mungo Park set sail on his first voyage to Africa.

1813—Duroc killed at Reichenbach.

1826—First congress met in Bolivia.

1831—Edward Livingston of Louisiana became Secretary of State. . . . Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire became Secretary of the Navy.

1845—Sir John Franklin sailed from Sheerness on his last expedition to the Arctic.

1859—Dr. A. Conan Doyle, English novelist, born.

1862—Battle of Port Royal, Virginia.

1867—Queen Victoria signed the proclamation uniting the provinces of Canada into one dominion.

1872—The Earl of Dufferin appointed governor general of Canada.

1877—Don Carlos, Spanish pretender, expelled from France.

1881—Queen Victoria revived title of Duke of Albany for her youngest son Leopold.

1882—Royal Society of Canada held its first meeting at Ottawa.

1883—Brooklyn bridge opened to traffic.

1889—Shah of Persia arrived at St. Petersburg on his first European tour. . . . Mr. Leslie Carter granted a divorce from his wife at Chicago.

1890—George Francis Train completed his trip around the world in 67 days, 13 hours.

1891—United States Supreme Court declared "original package" law constitutional.

1892—Cyclone in Kansas destroyed two towns and killed 31 persons.

1895—Secretary Carlisle spoke against the free coinage of silver at the sound money convention at Memphis.

1896—Several hundred lives lost in cyclone in St. Louis, Mo.

1898—U. S. battleship Oregon completed trip of 14,500 miles around Cape Horn in 73 days.

1900—Congo Free State annexed by Great Britain.

1901—Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert of Italy, committed suicide in prison. . . . Norwegian parliament conferred franchise on women taxpayers.

1902—Rochambeau statue dedicated at Washington, D. C.

1903—British troops defeated the Mad Mullah in Somaliland.

1905—Japanese destroyed Russian fleet in battle of Sea of Japan.

1906—Reunion of Presbyterian church (North) and Cumberland Presbyterian church effected at Des Moines.

Problem of Flying Solved.

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, in a London interview said that the problem of aerial navigation had been solved, and that America was ahead of the rest of the world in the development of flying machines heavier than air. Prof. Bell gave the first credit to Octave Chanute of Chicago, to whose efforts much of the progress in America is due. The only question that is left, said Prof. Bell, is that of improving the machine created by the Wright brothers. Incidentally he let out the fact that the aeroplane constructed by the late Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian is to be tried again by his assistant, Mr. Manley, who risked his life in the first experiment when machine and man were plunged into the Potomac river after a short flight. Prof. Bell went to England to receive the degree of doctor of science, which was conferred upon him by Oxford. The professor will continue his experiments at Cape Breton island this summer, and will propel his kites with a specially constructed engine of fifteen horse-power, weighing 120 pounds. He expected to get a machine that will support a man and the necessary equipment at low velocity.

On the Square.

"How did he gain such success in the grocery business?"

"By honest methods. He always used the largest and finest turnips in his apple butter."—Cornell Widow.

Those Spring Days!

First Senior—What in the deuce did you get your hair cut so short for?

Second Senior—Wanted to get it off my mind as much as possible.—Princeton Tiger.

ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1907.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
A. V. R. SNYDER & SON

GEORGE C. L. SNYDER
MANAGER

Entered November 20, 1902, at the U. S. Postoffice in Wrangell, Alaska, as mail matter of the second class, according to the act of congress, March 3, 1879.

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This office is equipped for all classes of commercial job printing, and reasonable prices will be furnished upon application.

ALASKA FOR ALASKANS

"Alaska for Alaskans," the motto which the Katalla Herald carries at the head of its columns, means in a broad sense that Alaska should have complete political autonomy; in other words that her people should be given the fullest measure of self-government, compatible with the Constitution of the United States. It means that the same self-government which in the past has been extended to other states, territories and possessions of this republic should as speedily be possible be given to Alaska; it means that the people of this great commonwealth are as capable of governing themselves as are the dark Kanakas, the Porto Ricans, who yesterday were Spanish subjects, or the little brown Filipino, many of them still clad mostly in sunshine, and whose favorite industrial implement is a machete; it means that Alaska, with a class of citizenship unequalled in any portion of this union, demands only that which the fathers of this nation fought for and won, and bequeathed to their children—the right to govern themselves.

Alaska, the greatest of all the possessions of the United States, has withstood the jeers and banter of outrageous fortune, governmentally speaking, for the most part with unexampled patience and fortitude, thus exemplifying the fact that her people are strong and courageous and are buoyed up by the hope that justice will yet be done them by those placed in authority over them.

Alaska is the land of opportunity for all, the rich, the poor, the bond, the free—all who have in them the courage to do right and assist in the upbuilding of what is destined to be one of the greatest of the stars in the galaxy of states.

What Wrangell needs and has needed for a long time, is a cold storage plant, or some method by which the tons of fish that could be taken from the waters tributary to town, might be cared for and shipped from here. For years the product of these waters have been taken to other towns and prepared for shipment, creating a snug little pay-roll for the towns and a healthy competence for the promoters. If, for instance, fish can be shipped to Ketchikan and there prepared for re-shipment to outside markets and turned into paying business, why does it not stand to reason that a Wrangell man could reap this reward for himself and the town where the raw product lie at our very door? The Sentinel man is not a fisherman nor the son of a fisherman; but observation suggests to him that a golden opportunity has been gliding by for a number of years, and some man or men should grasp it for the benefit of the town and community.

Brother Swineford, of the Miner, makes light of the Sentinel for remarking that as proof of the ap-

proach of winter, ducks and geese are going north. Ordinarily and in sections of country with severe climate, the statement would have appeared somewhat ludicrous; but here in Southeastern Alaska, with its mild and balmy atmosphere, it is but natural that birds should go north, Bro. Swineford. See?

WHAT THAT FINE MEANS

The magnitude of the fine of \$29,240,000 imposed upon the Standard Oil Company, may be conceived by the following comparison: It is the income for one year at 4 per cent on \$731,000,000.

It is a trifle more than half the money coined each year by the United States government.

If they contributed all their salary it would take the presidents of the United States 585 years to pay the amount.

It would take 48,730 city street laborers one year to work out the amount.

It would maintain the United States army and navy for two months.

It is six times the annual budget of Venezuela.

It is the annual revenue of Mexico.

It is the cost of five first-class battleships.

It is nearly one-half the capital of the Bank of England.

It is nearly one-half the number of silver dollars in circulation.

It is \$3,000,000 more than the "profit" of operating the National Government last year.

It is twenty-nine times the capital stock of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the corporation fined.

It is 4,783 times the annual salary of Judge Landis, who imposed the fine.

It is sufficient to fill with silver dollars 177 flat cars of a capacity of 33,000 pounds.

This figuring out that if Adam were still alive and if he had saved \$450 every day of his life he would have almost as much money as Rockefeller, is a waste of time; for old Adam isn't alive. He died a long time ago, and if he were alive he couldn't have saved anything these later years, on account of trusts.

Paper manufacturers tell the public that the cause of the advance in the price of paper is that wood for making pulp, has played out. What bosh! Within twenty miles of Wrangell is first-class pulp material that would supply the paper mills of the world for a hundred years.

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